In the Specification

Please insert the accompanying Sequence Listing as new page 1 following page 45 (Abstract of the Disclosure) in the subject specification.

Please replace the paragraph on page 27, line 24 through page 28, line 13 of the application as filed with the following paragraph:

The methods of the present invention can further comprise administering one or more additional anti-viral agents to the patient, which are effective at inhibiting infection by RSV or other viruses. The compositions of the present invention can further comprise such additional anti-viral agents. In addition to PKC inhibitors, such as pseudosubstrate sequences, inhibitors targeting viral replication and infection are considered compatible. For example, it is reported in the literature that Ribavirin is used for targeting viral replication. Other anti-RSV agents can be used with the methods, compositions, vectors, and host cells of the present invention. For example, Synagis, a monoclonal antibody preparation, blocks RSV fusion. In the same way, different chemical compounds targeting RSV binding and fusion, such as the biphenyl analog RFI-641 and the synthetic peptide containing amino acids 77 to 95 of the intracellular GTPase RhoA, can be utilized. This latter peptide disrupts F or G binding to cellular glycosaminoglycans or other receptors because of charge-charge interactions. Furthermore, caveolae formation can be targeted by the use of caveolin scaffolding domain peptides (*e.g.*, a.a. sequence: DGIWKASFTTFTVTKYWFYR (SEQ ID NO. 1)), which can be modified to allow them to enter into the cells. Cholesterol-depleting compounds, such as lovastatin, can also be used as antiviral agents in conjunction with the present invention. These and other approaches can be used in conjunction with the strategy of the present invention, which involves decreasing PKC activity and, consequently, inhibiting RSV infection (*e.g.*, by blocking RSV fusion).